NEWS BUREAUS:

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TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MARCH WAS 110,721. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-

The Commonwealth of Venice in their armory have this inscription: "Happy is that city which in time of peace thinks of war."-Rob-

### BETTER A "PANIC"!

A near-panic is needed in the United States. The country is facing a break, a pussible war, with Germany, too caimly. It is not courage, but frivolity and ignorance of the true state of our defenses. We know what war is and we know that it threatens, but no preparation is made to meet it. Congress should have acted after the Lusitanie was sunk. Preparation for immediate defense must be made. But the leason of unpreparedness must be learned forever.

A RESPECTABLE case in court could be made out against the Atlantic Ocean. This very day the people of the United States are facing a national calamity, and the mere fact that the Atlantic Ocean lies between them and Europe keeps them not only from panie but actually from any sober realization of the danger coming upon them.

Brave men and dead men know no fear. Before we begin to congratulate ourselves on the calm with which the President's last word to Germany was received, it would be well for us to discover whether this country is brave or is dead to the menace which a break with Germany implies. When war was declared in Europe French and Germans went to battle with stern, unfaltering courage. They knew the condition of their countries, knew that a hard struggle awaited them, but they were not afraid. This country is not going to war, may not go to war for many years. But the frivolity and indifference with which we face our dark prospect is more terrible than hysteria. In many ways it would be a better thing for this nation if panic terror struck us to the heart.

If we were only decently scared it would be possible to explain the criminal delays of our past and the vital necessities of our immediate future. The year of President Wilson's waiting has been called a year of cowardice and treachery to American ideals. Whatever it was, we have suffered it because so long as we waited the decision for or war rested with us. That decision rests now with Germany, a nation so steeped In blood that the addition or subtraction of one enemy may mean nothing. The President, it is clear, still hopes to avert a break with Germany; the country, if war does come, expects a miracle, a bloodless war. It may be that Germany may have something to say about that.

For more than a year and a half we have known what modern warfare means. We know that millions of men are needed in the trenches, that monstrous ordnance, incalculable quantities of munitions, intricate systems of communication by land and sea and air, submarines, building materials, commissariat, all beyond our power to extemporize or to supply. are needed. We have seen England recruit an army and keep it in training twelve months when men were desperately needed at the front because untrained men are worse than useless. We know that officers are the greatest want of a modern army. We know everything. We do nothing.

UNTIL the Lusitania was sunk there could have been some excuse. But from the day President Wilson threatened to hold Germany to "strict accountability" we were bound by on obligations to the honor of the country and to the safety and security of its citizens to provide adequate means for making good our threat. Without such provision our threat either meant nothing or it meant a crime greater than the crime of the Lucitania. That is the crime of sending untrained men to be shot down by the greatest military efficient in the world.

It is true that time after time Germany has oothed over our difficulties. It is shamefully true that once, with every guarantee of as falling honor, she yielded to the demands of this country. But before those guarantees had been given this country had confronted war and had done nothing to prepare for it. We cannot forget that after Congress had met hat December, after the President had reracted every dattering phrase concerning our evenuerability, after he had urged with every argument to his power that some few measures be taken for national defense, it was still personery for him to appeal in person the voters of this country in order to pernits a stubborn and wilfully blinded Congress that the country would stand for a program of moderate defense.

ince that time we have been compelled to in expedition, pitifully inadequate, into ricky. Within the past five days our relations. BY the party have yeared beyond the possibility of entirely amicable settlement. Nothing has been done. Whatever the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's attacks may be, he is perfectly and lamentably right when he says that "we are not now stronger by a man or a rifle or a boat or a gun" than we were when the first note to Germany was sent. The army has been ordered raised to war strength-war weakness we should call it-but the accessions have been taken up by Mexico. The naval and military programs still are fighting their way in the halls and committee rooms

A hour after the President issued his call for a joint session of Congress Tuesday night the Senate passed a large army bill. It was originally intended to meet the House bill providing for 140,000 regulars with a bill for 220,000. In the stress of emotions the number was raised to 250,000, and Federal volunteers and a Federalized militia were planned. The army bill now goes into committee, but even were it to become effective today the result would be negligible. The pony has been stolen from the stable and Congress is making a great noise slipping the bolts. The army now under discussion in Congress may become effective in 1919. At that time our navy, even according to the most sanguine programs, will be only beginning. For the crying, desperate needs of today there is no provision. There cannot be. Had we foreseen today on the 14th of May, 1915, we might have prepared. But Congress, looking toward the madness of blood in Europe, saw only the Atlantic and fancied that whatever hand reached across that sea would be cleansed of blood by its waters.

THE Atlantic was once our greatest blessing. It is a curse. We have grown so used to it as a defense that we do not understand what defenses we must build against it. The Secretary of the Navy estimates that since the war broke out England has built 16 new dreadnoughts. What Germany has done no one can guess, but we may assume that she now has nearly 200 submarines in service, and guarded reports indicate that her shippards have never been busier, while every private yard has been commandeered into government service. Japan recently began work on her new public program, while the work on her secret program continues unceasingly.

Our own contribution to this activity is the prospect that when the navy yards are made ready for such work, construction of a few dreadnoughts may begin. Thirteen years ago a naval program, adequate for defense as we then understood naval warfare, was published. It called for 48 capital ships in 1919. Had that program been followed we should, in 1916, have a dependable navy. It was not followed. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt is authority for the statement that our navy is now fourth in size. It was second. That is the result of our building programs.

If necessity drives us to war this year we must man what ships we have and recruit a volunteer army. It is too late for anything else. But it is not too late to learn the lesson of our criminal negligence in the past. It is not too late for us to be shaken from the corrunting comfort which prosperity and a fatal sense of security have given to us. A thousand times better an orgy of preparation now than a slaughter tomorrow!

Preparedness is a dead issue. The live issue in immediate preparedness.

Colonel Roosevelt naturally thinks that he could have done it better.

If the Republicans in the rest of the country are not concerned over the factional fights

in Pennsylvania, they ought to be. One way to break the military deadlock in Russia is to break the deadlock in France. A hundred thousand Russians at Verdun would

be worth twice or three times that number in Russia, where there are no Verduns, A. Mitchell Palmer's paper insists that Congressman Liebel should be defeated as Democratic national committeeman because he is not a friend of the President, as though the national committeemen were expected to represent the President instead of the Democrats

of the State.

No \$50,000 invested for advertising this city was ever put to a better use than that in which the sum that the Poor Richard Club is raising will be employed. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which meet here in June, will attract 10,000 delegates. Divided among this number the sum asked for is only \$5 a head for showing the most alert advertising men in the country what sort of a commercial metropolis this is. A pretty inexpensive way to do it, is it not?

The effects of co-operation are manifesting themselves in increased wages for the employes of the Rapid Transit Company. A system of co-operation and profit-sharing was introduced five years ago under which 22 per cent. of all the fares collected was set aside as a fund from which to pay to benefits of one kind or another to the men, including increases in wages. The maximum pay is now 30 cents an hour, but after May 1 it is to be 31 cents, and an increase of a cent an hour is to be made all down the line. The average number of discharges or resignations was 369 a month for five years before this plan was put into effect. Since 1911 it has been only \$2 a

It is too soon to say that Mr. Bryan is politically dead, but the news from Nebraska is not cheering to those who have regarded him as a powerful leader. Four delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention have been elected. There were seven candidates. Mr. Bryan ran sixth. If he sits in the convention, it will have to be as proxy for some other delegate. Even as a pacifist, Nebraska likes Henry Ford better than Mr. Bryan, for the indications are that the Republicans have preferred the Detroit manufacturer to all other presidential didates. Since the peerless orator made a fasco in the State Department his decline in ar esteem, not only in his own State but in the country at large, has been rapid. He still has a handful of loyal followers in the House of Representatives, however, and we shall soon see how much influence they have, acting under his inspiration, in deciding the course which the nation is to follow in the

# Tom Daly's Column



THE MORNING SUN I think it's nicer in our house Than almost any other one And I believe the reason is Because we have the morning sun For houses not eastside like ours They do not get the sun so soon And sunlight is much staler if It don't get round till afternoon, But here it ahines right on my bed

Before I am awake at all And I get up so spry and quick That mother never has to call. And then down stairs at breakfast time It dances on the plates and things And everybody looks so bright And O how the canary sings.

That men who live in falls are bad The walls are made so high and gray It is enough to make them sad. And I don't think in all the world Would be a naughty child not one Or grow up into wicked men If they could have the morning sun.

And then I think it is not strange

### The Anagram Contest

THIS is the judgment of William R. Murphy, of the Evening Lenger staff, to whom we put up the job of awarding that hat, and the order for the Stetson is already in the winner's hands:

As a puzzler who never made an anagram in his life, possibly I am as good a judge in your competition as any one. At any rate, I have held membership in the Eastern Puzzlers' League for a score of years and know an authentic anagram from a mere mutation of letters as well as I know a hawk from a hernshaw (or handsaw, for the matter of that). The standard set by your anagrammatists was high; very few were anagrammatists was high; very few were simply literal transpositions. The output emphatically disproves the statement made in the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica that "no anagrams have been made for centuries." I think the following are excellent specimens, judging on the criteria of patness of original phrase and apposite-ness of anagrammatized phrase: CLAIMS ONE WORLD EMPIRE—Em-

Voice—By Mrs. J. W. F., Jr.
My verdict would be, "Put the prize lid
on Mr. Sacrey's dome."

The answer is: LAST WORD ON THE SUB-MARINE ISSUE.

Sir-Your Anagram Contest prompts me to recall this, which George Herbert composed just

Blind") Out of the dark the voices of the blind Came wearily across the void to me,

The rustling of the leaves, swept by the wind; As the in some far cave the dead should wake And, sitting patient in the darkness, wait The further guidance of a careless Fate: When, suddenly, clear-toned, the young girl

That one I loved far more than my own life CASA WAPPY.

"BEHOLD THE WOMAN!" By T. Everett Harre. May justly be said to surpass in vividness realty and human appeal any novel of recent years. —Publisher's ad. in "The Dial." years Of course, slush or mud might be described

# Health Hint

To those who become hollow-eyed worrying about the styles, politics, millionaires and other neces-When all the world stands on its head,

When all things go awry, Is it not best to seek one's bed

And nap till clouds pass by? General T. Coleman du Pont, formerly :

member of the powder-making family of Delaware. —Evening Contemporary. Well, powder explosions may effectively separate one from one's family.

Over Night, a Rose That over night a rose could come I one time did believe, For when the fairles live with one They wilfully deceive. But now I know this perfect thing Under the frozen sod

In cold and storm grew patiently

Obedient to God.

spring:

y wonder grows, since knowledge came Old fancies to dismiss; And courage comes. Was not the rose A winter doing this? for did it know, the weary while, What color and perfume With this completed loveliness So maybe I, who cannot see

What God wills not to show, lay some day bear a rose for Him It took my life to grow. -CAROLINE GILTINAN. WHAT-YOU-MIGHT-CALL A LITTLE BUGGY "This, noticed in a window on North 22d

street," says T. M. D., "sure is a sign of

ROACH HARNESS MAKER

SHE FLOATS; MY LADY FLOATS "I lie back and laugh and let the green-white "I lie back our flawed beryl water, flow over me."

Amy Lowell.

Entubbed, the poet Joys to bask,

Entubbed, the post joys to base,
A-wash from foot to crown.
A pretty thought. But, may we sek
What holds Miss Amy down?

—B. L. T., in Chicago Tribuns. Perhaps Ctis thus that we would great This impudent young manj-She twists her cute poetlo feet Around the pipes of Pan.

FOR THE LOVE O' MIKE! The New York Board of Fire Underwriters Bureau of Surveys has issued a slip about cor-recting defects in a building on West 4th street. in which the following recommendation is made "Flage gas heated golfer on three-inch hollow metal stand and connect by an Iron pipa."

—Commendat Advertisar,

MAN-MACHINE WINS

OVER MACHINE-MEN

The Lesson of 60 Days at Verdun.

Not a Triumph for Half-way

Preparedness - Breaking a

Nation's Will

WHO is going to celebrate "Verdun Day" in theyears to come? Will France or Germany

"point with pride" to the great battle which

is now in its ninth week, with the balance

still held? France has, of course, another day

for celebration, which is the 5th of September.

"Marne Day" was celebrated in 1915, the first

anniversary of the day in which the German

legions broke on the French resistance and

backed from Paris. But in either case, if

German Hans or Gallic Gaston is made to re-

member Verdun, what day will he fasten in

his mind? The days already passed are 60,

and no man knows how much longer the

agony will continue. There may even be a

The same military experts who claim that

Germany lost the war at the Marne are as-

serting that they have failed at Verdun. To

the lay mind it seems as if the Germans have

put up a fairly respectable fight since Septem-

ber 5, 1914. The lay mind will wait until

Verdun is captured or the attempt against it

ceases before declaring a winner. But special-

ists and laymen agree that at Verdun the

German army machine came against a new

power, which it has so far been unable to

Varieties of Warfare

If you divide the war not by periods but by

the kind of operations used, you will find out

why Verdun is so astounding, so important,

First there was the sweep of a great army,

shattering opposition, through Belgium

"Verdun year" to celebrate.

dislodge.

peror William Second—By W. L. Sacrey. HERE LOVE DOTH CALL, "GIVE FUR-THERE LOVE DOTH CALL, GIVE FURTHER"—The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver—By Yelsew.

AS VICTOR SEES HIM—His Master's

And this, which blew in just as the polls were closing, is certainly timely and clever: WILSON DARES: TRUE MEN HISS U BOAT.

Ana { Army } gram. How well her name an army doth present In whom the lord of hosts did pitch his tent! Lambeth.

TO KATHARINE KENNEDY (\*Playing the Young Blind Girl in Maeterlinck's "The

And now and then the mouning of the sea,

Then surged thru me a great unreasoning Fear Was dead; whose quiet eyes no more would fall Before my gaze, whose presence no more near Would be. But thru the tumult and the strife, Out of the dark, I still should hear her call.

\*The Little Theatre.

as realty, if it's all one has.

France, to the Marne and back to the Alsne. The same tactics took the German army headlong into Russia last May-September. That was the kind of war the correspondents love to write about, because Americans, with the Civil War in mind, can understand it. The next style of warfare was the trench-deadlock. At certain points in the line the deadlock has not been broken since last October. At others the deadlock has given way to a third style of battle: the short dash, as that of the British at Neuve Chapells, in March, a year ago. In this case the trenches of the Germans were broken, but there was no follow-through. In Russia the Germans tore through every defense, and in thirty-five days had advanced 100 miles on a wide front, had captured and re-

now old story of a separate peace for Russia. Compare the situation at Verdun. There the same machine-it is even rumored that Hindenburg first directed it-has been at work for eight weeks, and the total result is that the Germans are on an average three miles closer to the city on a front of at the most 25 miles. What has happened?

captured fortresses and had given rise to the

# The Military Factors

Of the two factors which account for the difference, the military factor is the more obvious, but actually the less important. At Verdun the first charge, which bagged the fort of Douaumont in six days, corresponded to the British charge at Neuve Chapelle, Unlike that charge, the operation did not stop. The attempt was intended to parallel the advance into Russia. Unlike that advance the operation did not succeed. The first onslaught alone was characterized by the old German tactics, of hurling a tremendous compact body, unshakable in discipline, against a barrier, After that the whole system changed, and an elaborate method of saving lives was instituted. Every foot of ground which was to be occupied was first torn by shells. Tons and tons of ammunition were expended in plowing the fields, which fall away from every hill on which a French "centre of resistance" was placed. The purpose was to clear the ground of enemies, so that the German troops would only have to occupy the abandoned spots. Later the mass formation was abandoned. The whole siege of Verdun has to be carried on in the open. At Douaumont the Germans attacked in a great body up an unprotected slope, and the losses were appalling. After that the attacks were by long strungout lines. The energies of the attacking forces have been spent again and again, but with a perversity which cannot be explained they have always returned.

The problem of the defenders has been comparatively simple. At first, the French official report has it, no great effort was made at Verdun because the General Staff was determined not to be drawn into a fierce engagement with heavy reserves until they knew that Verdun was not a feint, intended to cover another attack elsewhere on the line. That, they say, accounts for Douaumont. When Joffre want to Paris to attend the conference of the

Allies he had disposed every unit of his army to provide against a surprise attack either at Verdun or elsewhere. What remained was to adapt defense to attack, to make it as costly as possible for the Germans to gain a foot of ground. If it is true that the Crown Prince lost 10,000 men in taking a few trenches Monday, there can be no question that this problem has been solved.

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME TO WAKE UP?

### The Legend of Verdun

A man who spent a year and a half at the front has confessed, recently, that the war has no meaning there. The meaning you have to worry out for yourself. There has grown up a legend about Verdun, even in this short time, and the essence of it is that the German machine has broken down under the attacks of the French individual. It isn't exactly so, The German machine-man has broken down under the attacks of the French man-machine. The machine-man puts the emphasis on the product-the machine. The man-machine puts its emphasis on the material-the man. The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is in no humor to dole out praise without warrant, comments almost with surprise on the fact that "the individual Frenchman, indeed, fights brilliantly." The astonishing thing is that in a defense which works like machinery, individual brilliance should still be noticeable. The German machine is composed of men who might be as brave, who certainly are as selfsacrificing, as the French. But the German system, so wonderfully successful heretofore, depends too much on the machine itself. If it cannot win by system, it cannot win.

That is part of the meaning of Verdun, but a more significant part is in the new doctrine which Germany has evolved about the struggle there. Simultaneously a number of papers began to print articles of the same general tone. The Cologne Gazette, when the battle was a month old, wrote that "the business is not merely to destroy dead works," but to overcome a very live spirit. "The decision depends upon whether the enemy's will is broken or not." The article goes on:

We have already insisted that the battles which are now taking place before Verdun arose from the fact that our Supreme Comarose from the fact that our Supreme Com-mand chose its own place and time and compelled the enemy to fight where it wanted. Since then one phase of the opera-tions has linked on to another according to our scheme, and the pauses have not been dictated to us by the enemy, but proceed from our intentions and the direction of our will. We do not mean to say that the enemy's will did not come into question at all for such a view would not be in accordall, for such a view would not be in accord-ance with the nature of war, which is a twosided and not a one-sided activity. The de-cisive point is that we stick firmly to our purpose in order ultimately to attain it. That is why Verdun is important. It is the

conflict of two great wills, and the only question is, which can remain steadfast until the end. Because one or the other must break under the dreadful strain.

# CRUCIFIXION

(As told to Pontius Pilate by Longinus, the centurion, in the paved court of the Roman citadel in Jerusalem.) . . . We nailed Him there

Aloft, between the thieves, in the bright air. The rabble and the readers mocked with oaths hangman's squad were dicing for His clothes. The two thieves jeered at Him. Then It grew dark.

Till the noon sun was dwindled to a spark And one by one the mocking mouths fell still, We were alone on the accuracd hill And we were still, not even the dice clicked. Only the heavy blood gouts dropped and ticked Onto the stone; the hill is all bald stone. And now and then the hangers gave a groan. Up in the dark, three shapes with arms outspread.

The blood drops spat to show how slow they bled.

They rose up black against the ghastly sky, God, Lord, it is a slow way to make die

A Man, a strong Man, who can beget men! Then there would come another groan, and then One of those thieves (tough cameleers those Would curse the Teacher from lips bitten

And the other bid him let the Teacher be. I have stood much, but this thing daunted me, The dark, the livid light, and long, long groans, Gne on another, coming from their bones. And it got darker and a glare began. Like the sky burning up above the Mon. Like the sky burning up above the Man. The hangman's squad stood easy on their spears And the air mouned, and women were in tears, While still between His greans the robber cursed.

The sky was grim; it seemed about to burst. Hours had passed, they seemed like awful days. Then \* \* The towers bent like moss Under the flery figures from the sky. Horses were in the air, there came a cry. Jesus was calling God; it struck us dum One said "He is calling God. Wait. Will God

Wait." And we listened in the giare. Oh, sir, He was God's Son, that Man, that Minister, For as He called, fire tore the sky in two, The sick earth shock and tossed the cross askew, The earthquake ran like thunder, the carries

Broke, the graves opened, there were fulling Stones.

\* \* Jesus cried

Once more and drooped, I saw that He had died.

Lord, in the cartisquake God had come for Him.

The thought of it shakes me sick, my eyes are

# What Do You Know?

REPAREDNES

Overles of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

What is meant by "ex officie"?
 What is signified by the expression "a Parthian shot"?

3. What is the national flower of England?

What was the doctrine of nullification? 5. What is the difference between a republic and a democracy?
6. What invasion of England was on the larg-

est scale and when was it undertaken?
7. Of what metals is brass composed? What is a howitzer?
Who wrote "Pride and Prejudice"?

10. Has Washington, D. C., a Mayor? How is

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz L An ultimatum in international law is a final statement of terms, rejection of which may lead to rupture of friendly relations. 2. One unit of horse-power is the amount of

work required to lift 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute. 3. An ex post facto law is one made after the commission of the offense it is intended

to punish.
4. To repeat one's lines listlessly and in an indifferent manner.

5. Louisiana was named for Louis XIV.

6. The assumed name of Benjamin Franklin
in his almanac of that name.

18 his almanac of that hands.
7. Pickwick Papers.
8. Meade commanded the Union, Lee the Confederate forces.
9. Trebizand is on the Black Sea coast of Asia. Minor, 600 miles east of Constantinople. 10. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, in the order named.

# Dryden on the Militia

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can you find out for me who wrote the line, "And raw in fields the rude militia swarms," and what the rest of The line is Dryden's. The complete quota-

And raw in fields the rude militia swarms Mouths without hands; maintained at vast ex-

pense, In peace a charge, in war a weak defense; Stout once a month they march, a blustering band. And ever but in times of need at hand.

# Epigrams on the Tariff

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Was it Disraell or Cleveland who said. "Free trade is no a principle, it is an expedient"? READER.

It was Disraeli, in a speech on import duties, delivered April 25, 1843. You are probably thinking of Cleveland's reference to the tariff in his message of 1887; "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory."

# Crossing the Rubicon

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Please let me know what the significance of the phrase, "to cross the Rubicon," is and what was its J. K. ROBB. "To pass the Rubicon" is to adopt some meas-

ure from which it is not possible to recede. The Rubicon was a small river in Italy beyond which returning conquerors were not allowed to bring their armies on the way to Rome. When Julius Caesar crossed this river he became vir-tually an invader. When, in 1866, the Italians passed the Adige that constituted a declaration of war against Austria.

# The Size of Dinosaurs

Editor of "What Do You Know" Can you tell me about what was the size of the dinosaurs? Is anything known of their habits and intelligence? The dinesaur was able to raise its head about

39 feet above the ground by using its very strong tail and hind limbs as a triped on which to support the body. These giant lizards varied greatly in size, and the weight of the largest is estimated at between 20 and 25 tons. They were terrestrial and often amphibious, and the structure of the tail in some generally indicates its use as a swimming organ. The head was disproportionately small and the brain always of very small size and low degree of convolution, indicating a low degree of intelligence, the prime cause of their disappearance.

# Old Age Pensions

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can you tell me what the general terms of the British old age pensions act of 1905 are? REYNOLDS.

By its terms every person more than 70 years of age, who is and has been for 20 years a British subject, resident in the United Kingdom and whose yearly means do not exceed \$1 pounds 10 shillings (\$153), is entitled to a pension, provided he had not received poor relief since January 1, 1908; has not, through habitual idleness, failed to maintain himself and his de-pendents, is not a lunatic in an asylum and has pendents, is not a maste in an asymm and has not been a convict in a prison during the pre-vious 10 years. The weekly sum paid as a pension is 5 shilling, if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 21 pounds 4 shillings. The pension is graded down if the income is greater. When a man and wife are both eli-gible the pension for the two is slightly less than two separate pensions.

# Ancient Name of Trebizond

Ancient Name of Trebizona

Editor of "What Do You Kuow"—Will you tell me what the ancient name of Trebizond, in Asia Minor, was? Was there a Philadelphia in Asia Minor or was that name invented by DUBIOUS.

The name of Trebizend was Trapeaus. Phila-delphia was in the western part of Asia Minor, near Smyrna. It is referred to in Revelations.